

with an enamelled surface, marked with fine longitudinal striæ. These belong to the genus *Acanthias* (*Dog-fish*), and are larger, and more arched, than in the recent species. One species is named *Acanthias major*: see *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXXIII. fig. 5.\*

It may be necessary to remark, that the fins first described have been referred to the fishes which yielded the large grooved teeth so common in the Chalk (see Pl. VI. fig. 2.), in consequence of their affinity to existing species, which have similar fins and teeth; and from the circumstance that the Sharks of the genus *Lamna*, whose teeth also abound in the Chalk, have no dorsal rays of this kind: still the proof of identity remains to be discovered. In one specimen only have I observed indications of any other part of the skeleton; it is a spine of *Acanthias major*, the base of which rests on several dorsal vertebræ (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XXXIII.). My collection also contained the dorsal ray of an extinct species of *Chimæra* (*Poiss. Foss.* III. p. 65.).

HYBODUS SUBCARINATUS. *Lign.* 127, fig. 3.—The fishes of another extinct genus of Sharks, termed *Hybodus*, from the gibbous form of the teeth, were also provided with dorsal spines, which may be readily distinguished from the preceding. These

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\* All these spines were discovered by me in Bridgwick Chalk-pit, near Lewes. This quarry is no longer worked.